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Unnecessary Alarm.

We understand that on yesterday the Governor stated that he had requested the interview for the Interest from any bonds or other evidences of This order, he said, extended throughout the numbers and influence, and dangerous in its ob- part of said \$600 shall have been deducted from jects and character. General Carrington in his the salaries or pay of officers or persons in the order number six, which appeared in the Sentinel of vesterday, in referring to associations thus ing house or estate which is the residence of the classified, says. "Thier oaths are disloyal; their person assessed; and the amount paid by any signs and signals are disloyal."

We have never belonged to a secret political order of any kind, and we have ever opposed tutions. We do not believe any such order ex-Golden Circle, or having as a basis the objects of rations, or associations, as before enumerated. formed, such an organization in the Southern to acquire territory, either by purchase or conquest, suited to slave labor, and thus to extend and by implicating the Government in their schemes. As a matter of course, with the se continuing the order longer existed.

any Northern State. There can be no possible ernment, the maintainance of the Constitution zens would rejoice with more heartfelt joy to see | section 93. the Flag of the Union again wave over united States, equal in rights and equal in diguity, and interest on incumberance upon such rented vielding that willing obedience to the Constitu- property. The cost of new structures or improvetion and the laws which alone will insure union. | ments to buildings shall not be deducted from the

loyal, we cannot but feel that the Governor and to persons in the civil, military, naval or other his partisan friends have the nightmare over service of the United States, for services rendered secret political organizations. They have dreams, portions of salaries were not subject to deduction and visions, and scares which only diseased im or assessment. Interest received from or due by aginations suffer. It is an idio-yncrasy trust companies, savings institutions, insurance, which should be pitied, if acts of injustice road companies, corporations or associations, did not grow out of it. When His Excel- prior to the same date, must also be taxed. Inlency and his political friends organized terest paid by him on incumberances upon the the Know Nothing order, which, for a time, was a dwelling house or estate upon which the assessed power in the land, they were indignant at being also his payments for necessary repairs. Farm suspected even of disloyal practices. It was a produce which the producer has on hand the 31st secret political order. It was foreign to our in- day of December, 1862, must be appraised at its stitutions, hence it was short lived. Such organizations cannot have a permanent existence, and other proceedings held as provided by law. for the supposed, or real necessities which develop them soon pass away, other overshadowing issues arise, and they decline as rapidly as they came into existence. This will be the history of all the secret political societies of the present day, no matter what may be their political sympathies for want of a General. The gunboats composing Opposition generally gives them a rapid growth, the Yazoo expedition, en route for the Mississippi and it is the ailment which, for the time being, river, met reinforcements under General Quinby, and at his earnest solicitation returned to assist gives them strength and influence. Without him in his efforts against the fort, that was now this nursing, like hot house plants, they will soon doubly strengthened, and doubly reinforced, he die. Uniting with secret political organizations feeling confident of success. Well, we returned does not change the character, the thoughts or forth, and lo! he was put to bed, and his parturi opinions of their members. The only object they tion was something like that of the mountains, in can accomplish, and that is temporary, is to pro this, that of its smallness. The mountains produce unity of action among those who have a duced a mouse, and General Quinby produced a fizzle. His effort consisted in playing cards and common purpose or a common enterprise to drinking whisky, and one solitary order, viz: to

The reply of the State officers to the Governor's request, was appropriate. They told him that if washesa n ass's head loses his cleaning material. he would use his influence to suppress Republican | At last, after the most incredible navigation and secret orders-secret armed associations-with dangers, with crews all down with break bome secret obligations, signs and signals, which he knew had been organized all over the State, they expedition. Our loss has been considerable in would use their influence with their political killed and wounded, and from disease and deserfriends for a similar purpose. In this city, the Governor well knows, is a secret Republican order, the U. C's, or the S. B's, which, we under- farming implements, in household furniture, and stand he says, numbers a thousand. They meet the entire productions of a coming crop, and in in Wright's Hall on Washington street. It has prisoners, and killed and wounded, and from deits sentinels to prevent the ingress of any but initiated members. It has arms. It has its military more. drills. Its character is intensely partisan. Simi lar orders exist all over the State. It is charged Such a large effort I have not before witnessed in that the Governor furnishes them with arms. the war. O, for its success, for we, like Admiral Why does not His Excellency, or General Can. Blake, under the glorious Cromwell, fight for our RINGTON, issue an order recommending, or urging, or insisting upon their abandonment? When orders are issued only against one side, it looks as of Investigation, created at the late session of

officials to quiet their alarms about secret politi ested, are requested to attend the meetings of the cal associations; let them alone, and our word committee, to communicate with the Chairman for it, their existence will be so short, so transitory, that the wonder will be, what they were the Auditor of State.

The Income Tax-Every one to be Assessd on the 1st of May-The Provisions of the Act.

WASHINGTON, April 15. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has st issued the following regulations for the asessment of the income tax. The Assessor and assistant Assessor of each collection district, will assess the income tax, on the first day of May next, upon every person residing within the dis trict liable thereto. Each person will be required to return his total income, so far specifying the sources from which it is derived as to enable the assistant Assessor to decide what deductions shall be made therefrom. Persons whose income does not exceed the sum of \$10,000, and who reside in the United States, will be subject to a duty of 3 per cent, on such portion thereof as is liable to taxation; provided, however, that upon the income derives from interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, a duty of 11/2 per cent. will be levied. Persons whose incomes exceed \$10,000, will be subject to a duty of 5 per cent. on the portion thereof subject to taxation; provided, however, that upon the income derived from interest upon the notes, bonds or other securities of the United States, a duty of per cent. will be levied. Citizens of the Inited States residing abroad, and not in the em ployment of the Government of the United States, will be subject to a duty of 5 per cent. on the income of any property, securities or stocks owned in the United States and not exempted from the income tax; provided, however, that upon the income derived from the interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

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Every farmer or planter will be required to make return of the value of the produce of his farm or plantation, without deduction for the labor or services of himself and his family, or for any portion of such produce consumed by himself and

The following deductions will be made from the aggregate income of each person, and the tax assessed upon the remainder, viz :- State and local taxes assessed in the calendar year preceding this assessment, to wit :- From January 1st, 1862, to December 1st, 1862, inclusive; salaries of officers or payments to persons in the service or employment of the United States, from which a deduction of three per cent, has been made by the disbursing officers of the Government; interest or dividends of stock, capital r deposits in any bank, trust company or savings institutions, insurance, bridges, express, steamboat, ferry boat, railroad company or corporation, from which interest or dividends a duty of three requested a meeting of the State officers for con per cent, shall have been deducted by the officers sultation, and upon assembling. His Excellency of such companies, corporations or associations. indebtedness of any railroad company or other corporation, from which a duty of three per cent. for the suppression of a secret order, which he shall have been deducted by the officers of such denominated the Knights of the Golden Circle, company or corporation, and receipts derived from advertisements, on which a duty shall have been assessed and paid; also the sum of \$600, State, and he represented it to be powerful in except in those cases where the whole or any service or employment of the United States; the amount actually paid for the rent of every dwellfarmer or planter for hired labor and necessary repairs upon his farm or plantation, including the istence of the laborers.

Whenever the total income of a person exsuch organizations as inimical to our free insti- ceeds \$10,000 and deductions are made therefrom, upon the ground that a portion of such income has been subject to a 3 per cent. duty upon ists in Indiana known as the Knights of the dividends or interests paid by companies, corpothat organization. There was, as we are in- such person will be subject to a tax of 2 per cent. additional upon so much of his income as may have been previously subjected to a duty of 3 per States, which had existence long before the cent. by the officers of the company, corporation breaking out of the rebellion. Its purpose was or association above named. Guardians and trustees, whether such trustees are so by virtue of their office as executors, administrators or other judiciary capacity, are required to make the area of African slavery. Their objects were a return of the income belonging to minors or to be accomplished as citizens of the United States of er persons which may be held in trust as aforesaid, and the income tax will be assessed upon the amount returned after deducting such sums as are exempted from the income taxes cession of the Southern States and the inaugura aforesaid; provided that the exemption of \$600 tion of civil war, the motive for extending and under section 90 of the Excise Law shall not be allowed on account of any minor or other bene ficiary of a trust, except upon the statement of Now it is the hight of folly to even assume the guardian or trustee, made under outh, that that such an organization exists in Indiana, or in the minor or benificiary has no other income from which said amount of \$600 may be exempted and deducted. Whenever persons liamotive for an organization having in view the ble to assessment of income tax shall neglect or objects and purposes of the Knights of the refuse to make the lists as required by law, Golden Circle. There can be no more loyal citi- or when the lists made and tendered by such persons shall not be accepted by the assessors or zens than the Democracy of Indiana. They have assistant assessors be just and proper, it shall be no other motive, no other object, no other wish, the duty of such assessor or assistant assessor to no other desire than the preservation of the Gov | make lists for such persons according to the best information he can obtain. Persons so assessed may take oath or affirmation as to the amount of and the restoration of the Union. No other citi- income and deduction therefrom, agreeably to

Persons receiving rent may deduct therefrom the amount paid for necessary repairs, insurance ncome. The tax must be levied upon all dividends declared prior to September 1, 1862, and Knowing that the Democracy of Indiana are upon \$600 of all salaries of officers or payments prior to the said date, as such dividends and properson resides may be deducted from income; marketable value on that day. The income tax shall be included in the annual list, and appeals

From the Mississippi Squadron. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,

HELENA, ARK., April 10, 1863. (EDITOR SENTINEL:-Our second attempt of Fort Creenwood failed, not for want of men, but build and float a raft against that of the Rebels. And for what? To break theirs in pieces. However I am but waisting my soap, for he who fever, and with ships torn to pieces, we have got out of what has been known as the Yazoo Pass tion. The loss of the rebels is almost beyond arithmetical calculation in cotton and cotton gins,

sertions. The Chillicothe alone killed a large A big movement is on the tapis, and looks toward Vicksburg, with a great prospect of success.

country, and not for its rulers. Notice of Investigation .- The Committee though there was too much partisan partiality for Legislature, are now in session. The subject of investigation, at this time, is "The Disbursement In all seriousness, we advise our Republican of the Military Fund." Parties or others inter-

The Committee will sit to-day, in the office of

GEO. S. BROWN, Ch'o.

General Order, No. 6. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA,)

Department of the Ohio. Indianapolis, April 19, 1863 1. In the face of appeals to the people to give up the illegal practice of wearing concealed weaoons, and to abandon secret armed associations, suit has been the loss of valuable lives. It is the clear duty of every good citizen, of whatever half policy. No party can gain character by the recognition of such societies. They aspire to local power, independent of both State and Gennot insure, the rights of any

II. Marked, among such associations, are the all calm and reasoning citizens, who have en- first, the tered their lodges, renounce them. They have met with arms in their hands. They have guarto defy United States law, and the Government of the United States, which protects them. They permanently-half free and half slave." who shall still adhere to their obligations, and continue their secret drill, are denounced as public enemies, to be dealt with as such.

III. The habit of attending political meetings armed, is another evil too common, and por- new one established on its ruins. tentous of mischief. Let every citizen go with the right temper, to his political meeting, nor speech, said: fear that any will interfere with his rights, nor doubt that he will be protected in their enjoy-

But it should never be forgotten that in times effective aggression upon slavery." of public peril, it becomes the absorbing interest of every citizen to subordinate everything to the 1850, Seward threatening the Southern States general good, and to direct all party issues so that with civil war, unless they emancipated their the preservation of the Government in its integ. | slaves, said; rity and entirety, shall be unqualified and sure.

the flags of several rebel States.

It is a very slight sacrifice to forbear their use before us. Its shadow is upon us." as a party emblem, when it is undniable that In a speech made in Albany, Oct. 12, 1855, he their early association with the rebel cause has said: given them a character which complicates party relations, and creates constant conflict and alarm It will be overthrown peacefully and lawfully in more than half the counties of this State, under this Constitution, or it will work the subwhich their wearers assume to identify them- overthrow. Then the slaveholders would perish

selves, but compromises it with the people. Will leading men and the press of all par-District truly represents his Government and non would soon take the place of words. He theirs, in expressing his purpose to regard the said: rights of all, while holding absolutly and unqualiissue. With this, neither of the leading political parties is charged. Of this, the Knights of the Golden Circle, in their leaders, are guilty.

This appeal preceded by repeated notice of their existence and aims, and, while denouncing them, is coupled with the earnest hope that all good men will unite in the objects expressed, to a war between the North and South, he said: dhere to the habits of peace, and forbear the use of words or emblems that embitter parties and compromise or outrage the loval sentiments of

By command of BRIG. GEN. CARRINGTON. H. E. Madison, Lt. & A. D. C., A. A. A. G.

Transporting to Rebel Lines. United States District Attorney, Thomas J. Boynton, has written a letter to Col. Jos. S. Mergan, commanding at Key West, proteing against Gen. Hunter's orders to transport the families of all white person's residing within the limits of his command who have husbands, brothers or sons "in rebel employment" to the rebel lines, which order that officer construes as meaning all those who have such relatives "residing" within the rebel territory and control. Judging by what we have he and of the proceedings of our Generals commanding at Baltimore, Cincinnati, and the West generally, it would appear that this policy has been formally adopted by the administration, and is intended to be carried into effect wherever our armies are situated. Whether such is the purpose of the President and his advisers, or this be merely some new folly of his subordinates, it is, to use Mr Boynton's vigorous language, not the less "illegal upon every principle of constitutional right; it is illegal upon every principle of the law of conquest of territory; it is illegal upon every principle of personal rights, founded on natural law: it is violative of every principle of law, justice or humanity.

Every person injured by the order will have his remedy in the court here, and in every other court of the civilized world having jurisdie diction over such matters, against any person in strumental in its execution, wherever such person can be found. No plea of superior authority can shield any person, humble or exalted, who shall assist in the execution of this order from the demands of any person who may suffer damage by its execution."- N. Y. World.

An Important Disciosure.

Mr. Summer was re-elected to the United States | July, 1848, used this language: Senate the other day by the Legislature of Massachusetts. Mr. Swain, a member of the Senate | fastly in the face, before I could look to that of that State, although a Republican, would not, moral ruin which must fall upon us when we have it seems, vote for Mr Sumner, and gave the fol so far prostituted ourselves as to become

'I come now, Mr. President, to what is known in history as the John Brown raid. This expe. 1856, he said: dition was planned and fitted out in Boston, and "The Senator says there may be a power that its expenses defrayed by subscription. The day shall say, "Thus far shalt though go, and no farhe started for Harper's Ferry on his deed of mur- ther." Good ! Good ! Sir, I hope it will come : der, be dired at No. 4, Parker House, in company and if it comes to blood, let blood come. No with some of the most zealous and ardent sup | sir, if that issue must come, let it come, and it porters of Mr. Sumner, and for this reason I al. cannot come too soon. . Sir puritan blood the act; they call him a monomaniac-an insane | ters; and when the war has been proclaimed with man! but when the telegraphic wires, with light the knife, and the knife to the hilt, the steel has ning speed, brought the news of his death to New | sometimes glistened in their hands; and when the England, so depraved at that time was the public | battle was over, they were not always second sentiment here, that the village church bells toiled | best." out his funeral knell, and the ministers of God, | Charles Sumner Senator from Masachusetts, pulpits that the departed spirit of the 'patriot | nell Hall Boston, November 2d 1855; saint' might rest in peace. This act, Mr. Presi- "Not that I loved the Union less, but (negro) dent, was the death blow to the peace of the freedom more, do I now, in pleading this great Union. Without it Virginia would not have se cause, insist that (negro) freedom, at all bazards, ceded—and God Grant that we may yet recover shall be preserved. God forbid, that for the sake from it. I know the names of the persons who of the Union, we should sacrifice the very thing were engaged in this transaction, and shall leave for which the Union was made." a record of them for history.

General Carrington's Order-Appli-

cation No. 2. in cheering for Jeff Davis, John Morgan and the Southern Confederacy, was arrested by or-

The above item is going the rounds of the Republican press. It is purely sensational General Carrington has not sent any one from of Representatives, said : Indiana to the Southern Confederacy.

At the Court House. House last evening to hear Colonel Hawkins. shall send, than an extension of the bonds of The speaker said he labored under some embar- slavery." rassment, owing to the notice given him in the Judge Rufus P. Spaulding, a delegate from morning; that he had been charged with being a Ohio to the Republican National Conventions of paroled spy, but was a Union man from the crown 1856 and 1860, in a speech made in the former. of his head to the sole of his feet. He made said : some good points, but his remarks were generally "In the case of the alternatives being presented scattering, and upon taking a vote at the conclusion of the continuance of slavery or a dissolution of sion whether he should speak again to-morrow the Union. I am for dissolution; and I care not evening an ominous silence prevailed. The gen- how quick it comes." eral impression seemed to exist among the audi ence that he would serve his country better by New York Courier and Enquirer, a delegate to

A GRAND VICTORY IN THE SOUTHWEST .- Our army and navy have not yet taken Vicksburg, willing to abide by the ballot box-come together but this is of small moment when we read that a from all parts of the Union, and ask us to give few nights since, a Lieutenant and two men of them a nomination which, when fairly put before one of Grant's regiments crossed from Louisiana the people, will unite public sentiment, and to the Mississippi shore, and posted copies of the through the ballot box will restrain and repel this President's Proclamation in conspicacus places. pro slavery extension, and this aggression of the There is no occasion for any misgivings in regard to success in the Southwest. The copies of the Proclamation will do the business—[Chicago Post.]

The Consistencies and Inconsistencies of the Republican Party.

Below will be found extracts from the speech of the Hon. GAYLORD I. CLARK, of New York, which, in the present juncture of public affairs, are eminently worthy of attention and consideration. the practice continues. The inevitable re- Mr. CLARK shows up in masterly style the consistencies and inconsistencies of the Republican party, to maintain order, and stop these things at party, or its leaders, and proves most conclusively nce It is as clearly the duty of the press to that the men who lead and control the Repubconcur in such action There can be no half and lican organization, are self-proclaimed revolutionists, and that they sought, and now wage the present civil war, not for the preservation of the eral Government. They can imperil, but can- Union, but for the abolition of slavery or the permanent dissolution of the Union-that they Knights of the Golden Circle. Their oaths are are the enemies both of the Constitution and the disloyal; their signs and signals are disloyal. Let Union We give the following extracts to show,

CONSISTENCY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. ded the approach to those meetings with armed sentinels. They have used their influence to fixed resolve of the leaders of his party, in case protect deserters. They have passed resolutions they came into power, when, years ago, he said "I believe this Government cannot endure

> Which, being stated in plaje terms, means that the Government of Washington, Jefferson and the Fathers-and which gave us prosperity for over seventy years-was to be destroyed, and a

> William H. Seward, in his celebrated Ohio " * " It (slavery) can and must be abol-

ished, and you and I must do it. * * You

will soon bring the parties of the country into an In a speech made in the Senate, March 11.

"When this answer shall be given, it will ap-IV. In this connection let it be not forgotten pear that the question of dissolving the Union, is that violent partisan harrangues do no good, but a complex question that embraces the fearful isembitter all other issues. Bublems that in other sue whether the Union shall stand-and slavery times might be adopted at pleasure, only incite under the steady, peaceful action of moral, social imosity when they are borrowed from such as and political causes, be removed by gradual, are recognized by rebels, and had their origin voluntary effort, and with compensation-or with the first prisoners brought to the North, whether the Union shall be dissolved, and civil They, from their dress, were denominated "but- wars ensue; bringing on violent, but complete ternuts." They early adopted the Copperhead and immediate emancipation. We are now arupon their banners, and it is still maintained upon rived at that stage when that crisis can be foreseen-when we must foresee it. It is directly

"Slavery is not, and can never be, perpetual Their use gives no prestige to the party with version of the Constitution, together with its own

in the struggle." In the same vein, he declared in a speech made ties believe that the commanding officer of this in the Senate. April 9, 1859, that rifles and can-

"The solemnity of the occasion draws over our fiedly to the maintenance of our common country? heads that cloud of disunion which always arises For men who plot our overthrow there is but one whenever the subject of slavery is agitated. Still the debate goes on more ardently, earnestly and angrily than ever before. It employs now not merely logic, reproach, menace, retort and defiance, but sabres, rifles and cannon."

In the same speech, after declaring that the agitation of the slavery question would lead to "Then the Free States and Slave States of the Atlantic, divided, and warring with each other, would disgust the Free States of the Pacific, and they would have abundant cause and justification for withdrawing from a Union, productive no longer of peace, safety and liberty to themseles, and no longer holding up the cherished

N. P. Banks, formerly Governor of Massachusetts Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1856, and now a Major-General in the Lincoln army, in a speech delivered in Maine in 1855,

"Although I am not one of that class of men who cry for the preservation of the Union; although I am willing, in a certain state of circumstances, to let it slide, I have no fear for its perpetuation. But let me say, if the chief object of the people of this country be to maintain and propagate chattel property in man-in other words, human slavery-this Union cannot and ought not to stand.

In a speech made in Massachusetts, in 1856, "I cannot conceive of a time when this Consticution shall not be in existence; when we shall have an absolute Dictatorial Government, transmitted from age to age, with men at its head who are made rulers by military commission, or who claim an hereditary right to govern those

over whom they are placed.' Benjamin Wade, Senator from Ohio, in a speech made in 1855, said:

'There is really no Union between the North and South; and I believe no two nations upon the earth entertain feelings of more bitter rancor towards each other than these two sections of the Republic. The only salvation of the Union therefore, is to be found in divesting it entirely from all taint of slavery. There is no Union in the South. Let us have a Union, or let us sweep away this remnant which we call a Union. I go for a Union where all men are equal or for no Union at all.

John P. Hale, Senator from New Hampshire, in a speech delivered on the 12th of "All the horrors of disolution I can look stead pioneers of slavery in the Territories." Again in a speech in the Senate. February 16,

ude to it. The Republican party now disown has not always shrank from even those encoun-

with a few honorable exceptions, prayed in their used this language in a speech delivered in Fan-

In a speech delivered in the Senate, on the 19th and 20th of May, 1856, Sumner said : "Already the muster has begun. The strife is no longer local, but national. Even now while A man from Cartersburg, yesterday, engaged I speak, portents hang on all the arches of the horizon, threatening to darken the broad land. which already yawns with the mutterings of civil der of General Carrington, and is now on his war. The fury of the propagandist of slavery, way to the Southern Confederacy, where he can and the calm determination of their opponents, cheer all he pleases. God speed him on his jour- are now diffused from the distant Territory over ney. You are on the right track, General. Push widespread communities, and the whole country is foreshadowing a strife, which, unless happily averted by the triumph of freedom will become war-fratricidal, parricidal war."

Horace Mann, in a speech made in the House

"I have only to add, under a full sense of my responsibility to my country and my God, I deliberately say, better disunion, better a servile There was a respectable ardience at the Court war, better snything that God in His Providence

James Watson Webb, formerly editor of the shouldering a musket than by making speeches .- | the Republican National Convention, of 1856 and 1860, and now Lincoln's Milinster to Brazil, in a

speech in the Convention of 1856, said: "Our people-loving order, loving law, and we fail there, what then ? We will drive it back, that to be right, I am with them. [Loud cheers | was circulated by the Republican National Comand cries of " Good !" | Northern gentlemen, on mittee, in which he said:

what is our first duty ?" Erastus Hopkins, in a speech delivered in the from prominent Republicans, similar to those then we will make bullets effective,"

ought to separate. The Union is not worth sup- "traitors" and "copperbeads" all who desire a porting in connection with the South." Republican National Convention of 1860, and ists and revolutionists; and no one wil contranow Lincoln's Minister to Spain, made a speech | dict me when I say that Abraham Lincoln, Wm.

in St. Louis in 1860, in which he said: and pierce the very soul of our nation with an eign Ministers and the sixty-eight Congressmen energy that shall sweep, as with the besom of who indorsed the Helper book, are the leaders of destruction, this abomination from the land, the Republican party. These men are disunion-You call this revolution. It is. In this, we ists and revolutionists, according to their own need revolution; we must, we will have it! Let declarations-and this being so, it is easy to ac-

and the author of the conscription act, recently for upon no other ground. declared, in a speech made at the Tabernacle, The foregoing extracts show the consistency New York, in October of 1855, that-

"We shall triumph in the end; we shall over enthrone freedom; shall abolish slavery. We The following exhibit: States, and place men in that Court who will believe that our prayers will be impious to Heaven while we support and sustain human slavery." Joshua R. Giddings, Lincoln's Consul General

surrection, said; "I say to Southern gentlemen, that there are hundreds and thousands of honest and patriotic men who will laugh at your calamity, and who will mock when your fear cometh."

You have all heard of a book called "The Impending Crisis." It was written by H. R. Helper, now a foreign Consul or Minister appointed by Lincoln. That book contained the deliberate convictions and intentions of the leaders of the Republican party. It was cordially endorsed by sixty-eight Republican Members of Congress,

"I. That it is a solemn duty to abolish slavery in the South, or die in the attempt. Page

"2. That no man can be a true natriot without first becoming an Abolitionist. Page 170. "3. That against Slaveholders, as a body, we wage an exterminating war. Page 120. "4. That the present is the time to try the strength of our arms, and that now is the time to

"5. That Slaveholders must emancipate the regroes, or we will emancipate them for you. That Slaveholders are nuisances, and that it is our imperative duty to abate nuisances. We

strike. Page 121-122.

propose, therefore, to abolish slavery, than which strychnine itself is less a nuisance. Page "7. That Slavebolders are more cruel than common murderers. Page 149. 8. That all Slaveholders are under the

shield of a perpetual license to murder. Page "9. That if the negroes had a chance, they would be delighted to out their master's throats.

Page 158. "10. That we are wedded to one purpose, from which no earthly power can divorce us. We are determined to abolish slavery at all hazzards.

"11. That there is scarcely a spark of honor or magnanimity among Slaveholders. Page "12. That now is the appropriate time to strike

for freedom in the South. Page 153. As a specimen of the spirit of this book will read this short extract from the 90th Thus, terror engenderers of the South, have

we fully and frankly defined our position; we have no modifications to propose, no compromise to offer, nothing to retract. Frown, sirs, fret, the grave of his child, for no other "crime" than foam, prepare your weapons, threat, strike, shoot, that of being a Democrat; the dragging of stab, bring on civil war, dissolve the Union, pay, annhilate the solar system if you will,-do all this, more, less, better, worse, anything,-do what you will, sirs, you can neither toil nor intimidate us; our purpose is as firmly fixed as the eternal pillars of Heaven; we have determined to abolish slavery, and so help me God, we will! Take this to bed with you, sirs, and think about it, dream over it, and let us know how you feel

And this book, bear in mind, was "cordially endorsed" by sixty-eight Republican members of Congress. It was also endorsed by William H. Seward in a letter which read thus :

AUBURN, June 28, 1857. GENTLEMEN.-I received from you a copy of high toned womanhood outraged by the pensionyour recent publication, entitled the "Impending ed satellites of despotism. Crisis of the South," and have read it with deep attention. It seems to me a work of great merit, the loyal States, and that, too, by order of those rich, yet accurate in statiscital information and who hold high carnival at Washington, while the ogical analysis, and I dare not doubt that it will nation bleeds at every pore. And yet those calexert a great influence on the public mind, in fa- ling themselves American freemen have tamely vor of the cause of Truth and Justice. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully Your obedient servant,

W. H. SEWARD. As the clergy now form an important element

Of the political parsons, Henry Ward Beecher. is, perhaps, the most widely known. In his cele- can Bastile, thus transferring the tyranny of brated New Haven speech, in which he declared France to these shores? Think you Washington that "Sharp's rifle is truly a moral agency, he believed it? That the heroes of the Revolution

a revolution even to relieve Kansas, until they this country is ever written, it will hold up to the have first tried what they can do by voting. If loathing and execuation of the future generations this peaceful remedy should fail to be applied the leaders of the Republican party, branding this year, then the people will count the cost them as disunionists and revolutionists, and will wisely and decide for themselves, boldly and condemn to eternal infamy William H. Seward, firmly, which is the better way, to rise in arms the originator of the American Bastile! (Conand throw off a government worse than that of tinued cheers.) old King George, or endure it another four years, When the war began it was proclaimed to be and then vote again,' In the same speech he also adds:

ever occasioned in this country. It has been the fountain and father of all our troubles, by attempting to hold together, as reconciled two opposing principles, which will not harmonize nor agree. The only hope of the slave is over the ruins of the Government and of the American Church. The dissolution of the Union is the ab-

document, in which he said :

would be a political evil to us. The Union is fight was raging with terrible farry. We are not aware that Gen. Carrington has been called upon it! humanity, duty, honor, religion, are greater than the Union. This, then, is the unvielding ground of the Republican party-there is no evil ossible to the country at this crisis, as great as

sword in hand, and so help me God, believing Wayland, Massachusetts, June 15, 1856, which

your action depends the result. You may, with "Out of the present crisis, there are two paths God's blessing, present to this country a name, that open up before us, and only two. One is rallying around it all the elements of this oppo- through violence and revolution. When the sition, and thus we will become so strong that, public organism has become possessed with the through the ballot box, we shall save the country | spirit of evil, and is used mainly for its work, the But if aname be presented on which we may not last remedy is to break it in pieces, and let right rally, and the consequence is cavil war-nothing and justice go free. Revolution is God's remmore, nothing less, but civil war-I ask then, edv."

I could continue for hours to read extracts

Republican National Convention of 1856, said: just read. But it is unnecessary. Enough have "If peaceful means fail us and we are driven been read, to substantiate my assertions made a to the last extremity, when ballots are useless, short time ago, which were that the intention of the Republican leaders was to dissolve the Union, Francis E. Spinner, now Lincoln's Register of or else to destroy slavery in the States and thus the Treasury Department, in a speech made in revolutionize the Government-and that this was their intention, they themselves have declared, "Should this (the election of Fremont) fail, I have proved this, and no man can truthfully no true man would be any longer safe here from denvit. And to do so, I have confined myself the assaults of the arrogant slave oligarchy, who entirely to the declarations of Republicanswould then rule with an iron hand. For the free those known as such-and have read nothing North would then be left the choice of a peaceful from the speeches or writings of Gerrit Smith dissolution of the Union, or a civil war, which Wendell Phillips, Parker, Pillsbury, William would end in the same, or an unconditional sur | Lloyd Garrison-avowed Abolitionists, and leadrender of every principle held dear by freemen." ers of a party whose teachings were far more vio James S. Pike, an editorial correspondent of the New York Tribune, and now Lincoln's Minister to the Netherlands, has plainly demonstrated his patriotism! These are his words: "I have no doubt that the free and slave States | with the utmost vehemence are denouncing as restoration of the Union of the Fathers. The Carl Schurz, a delegate from Wisconsin to the men whose sayings I have quoted are di union-H. Seward, E. P. Banks, John P. Hale Charles "May the God in human nature be aroused Sumner, Benjamin Wade, together with the Forcount for their course since they came into power Henry Wilson, Senator from Massachusetts in the nation-a course that can be accounted

of the leaders of the Republican party in the ob-

throw the slave power of the Republic; we shall jects for which the war has been prosecuted. shall change the Supreme Court of the United THE INCONSISTENCIES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. The Republican party went into power on the avowed platform of free speech, free press, free men and freedom. Let us see what is meant by Republican freedom. It means the seizure, to Canada, speaking in the House of Representawithout authority of law, of private papers and tives, March 16, 1854, referring to a servile inprivate property throughout the Northern States, ig that the Constitution declares that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated." It means the suspension in the loval States of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus-Congrest only having the right to exercise this power, and only in military districts— an act which cost an English king his head, and what the Queen of England dare not do to-day. It means the denial of freedom of speech by im seventeen of them from this State. Here is its prisoning citizens for criticizing the acts of our public servants; the denial of the treedom of the press by the forcible suppression of newspapers, by the exercise of a decrotic censorship, and by the imprisonment of their editors; the denial of the right of petition, and the right of the representatives of the people to assemble in convention, as the recent breaking up of the Democratic State Convention of Kentucky by Federal soldiers, and of a Democratic meeting at Leavenworth, Kansas, fully prove. It means this notwithstanding that the Constitution declares that no law shall be passed "abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, and the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.". It means the seizure and imprisonment of citizens for no other "crime" than that of being candidates for the suffrages of the people. It means the holding of elections at the point of the bayonet, refusing to allow citizens to vote unless support ing the Administration candidates, thus striking down the elective franchise. It means the seizure, without warrant, of American citi-

zens guilty of no crime; hurrying them form their State and district; incarcerating them in dreary sells; refusing to inform them of the cause of their seizure, or the accusation or witness against them; refusing them counsel for their defense, jury trial or trial of any kind; not withstanding that the Constitution declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or prop erty, without due process of law," and that "the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed;" shall "be confronted with the witnesses against him; have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and the assistance of counsel for his defense." Republican "freedom" means a despotism as atrocious as that of Anstria, Venice or Naples. It means a tyranny which respects peither age nor sex, nor condition judges from the bench and their incarceration is ne bastile, for no other offense save the faithful interpretation of the law; the seizure of editors at midnight, taking them from their home and family, and immuring them in loathsome dungeons, as long as it suits the tyrant's pleasure, their only guilt being in insisting that the Constitution of the fathers shall be respected as "the supreme law of the land;" the imprisonment of ministers for teaching the doctrines of Christ; the dragging of ladies, guilty of no crime, to station houses and prisons, there incarcerating them for weeks, where they are denied trial, refused communication with their friends, and where they are insulted, and every emotion of

All of these outrages have been committed in submitted to these and a hundred other equal wrongs! Would the patriots of the Revolution have thus submitted ? (Cries of "No!" "no!" Read the account of their resistance to the tyranny of King George; of their heroism. of their privations, of their sufferings; study well in our politics, a majority of them having ceased the lesson of Saratoga, Yorktown, Trenton and to teach the doctrines of Christ, and of the Saints the Cow-Pens; of the crossing of the Delaware, of the New Testament, and being devout wor-shippers at the shrine of St. John Brown, it may your answer. (Great cheering.) When Labe well to read a few extracts from their teachings. In doing this, I will confine myself to a Washington, after the tomb of liberty had been few of the leading Republican clergymen, not demolished by an infuriated populace, think noticing their echoes, the clergymen of lesser you he believed that a fort in New York harbor, built for the defense of the city and named in honor of him, would become an Ameribelieved it? Was it for this they suffered "The people will not levy war, nor inaugurate fought, bled? Oh, if the impartial history of

one for the re-possession of the National property, for the upholding of the Constitution and preser-The Constitution is the cause of every divi- vation of the Union. Many believed these were sion which this vexed question of slavery has its objects. Others, myself among them, did not.

The Republican party at Dayton, Ohio. have got a war on their hands that suits them precisely. Some children at a city school took a Church. The dissolution of the Union is the ab-olition of slavery."

Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., delivered a political sermon in 1856, which the Republican have willed it that the head of the Goddess of National Committee circulated as a campaign Liberty on a "copper" is an emblem of treason ocument, in which he said:

"Considered as a question of policy it is by no was made upon the little boys—the big guns of means certain, that the dissolution of the Union the press opened, and at the last accounts the

The editor of the Evansville Journal save the extension of slavery. Dreadful as disunion he is in favor of arming Jackasses even to whip is, the extension of slavery is still more dreadful.

The dissolution of the Union, however deplorable, for that editor immediately as he evidently ap is not primarily a question of conscience, but of policy. We made the Union, and we have the right to unmake it if we choose."

for that editor immediately as he evidently appreciates his own qualities. We presume, however, he will prefer doing service in the Home Guard. WHOLE NO. 1,242.

For the Sentinel. The Brown County Difficulty. NASHVILLE, Ind., April 19, 1863.

Editor Sentinel : -- Our town and country were thrown into intense excitement on account of a most important occurrence that took place some seven miles northwest of this village, yesterlay, That no misunderstanding may get soroad, erroneously inflaming the public mind, I propose giving the the facts as detailed by eye witnesses,

one of them under oath.

The Republicans held a meeting on the 18th instant, at the premises of Mr. Wm. Gould, about one half mile from a Baptist Courch, and called the Plumb Creek Meeting Hoose, and Mesars. Phelps. D. Johnson, and Captain Cunning, of the army, were the speakers. The Hon, Lewis Prosser, Democratic candidate for Circuit Clerk, who lives in the neighborhood, was present near the meeting house, with a friend, one Wm. Sni They had been hunting squirrels with their rifles, and were waited upon by one Milton Planer, Provost Marshal of the county, and Mr Prosser was invited to go down to the Republican meeting, and stated that the speakers there would divide time with him in a public discussion. After repeated and urgent solicitations, Mr. Prosser consented, and on repairing to the place of speaking, he was informed that a vote of the crowd had been taken, and it had been decided that as other speakers had arrived since the proposition was made to divide time, Mr Prosser would not be allowed to speak till the Republican speakers were through. Mr. Prosser then turned to his friend, Mr. Snider, and remarked that as they would not divide the time with him they could go home, and would kill some squirrels on the road. At this remerk a soldier, (and by the way Capt. Cunning had brought with him four soldiers,) stepped up to Mr. Prosser, and told him he guessed he wouldn't go, and wrested his (Prosser's) gun out of his hands, sprung the triggers, and held it over his (Prosser's) head in a menacing attitude, when Prosser drew a revolver, fired, and instantly killed this soldier. Another soldier ran up, and fired at Mr. Prosser twice. Mr. Prosser then fled some sixty yards off, when Capt. Cunning snatched up two revolvers, which, when he com menced speaking, he had pulled out and laid near him, and ran after Prosser, and fired at him. In the meanwhile one Samuel Boriff, a citizen of this county, snatched up Prosser's rifle and fired at him, and at the crack of this gun Prosser fell, wounded in the left leg, just above the knee, the ball passing through and fracturing the bone. While the firing at Prosser was going on, Snider fired his rifle at those who were shooting at Prosser, as is supposed. One of the soldiers ran up to Prosser, when he was lying on the ground. wounded and helpless, and endeavored to shoot him, when Capt. Cunning interfered, and pre-The soldiers then seized Snider, tied him, put him on a horse and galloped out of the county. These are the facts as elicited in an examination before a Justice, and corroborated by a Republican present, with the single exception that he believed Cunning shot Prosser, and Cunning claims to have done it. From the character of the wound, and the circumstances, the general impression here is that Boriff shot him. Accordingly a warrant was issued for his apprehension, and an officer with a posse proceeded to

his house to arrest him, when he fled, and is vet It is not pretended by any one, Democrat or Republican, that Prosser was guilty of any interruption, until his gun was forcibly wrested from his hands, and that, too, when he was about to peaceably leave for home. Nor is it claimed that any arrest was being attempted of him or any one else, by any authority, legal or arbitrary, until the shot was fired, which resulted in the death of the soldier. Whatever offense was committed was purely of local jurisdiction. And the taking away of Snider from without the county is an outrage, to submit to which will be a virtual confession that there is no law but the caprice of wandering and sometimes disorderly soldiers. If Snider violated the law he should have been arrested and turned over to the civil authorities here. But if brute force is law, we must meet it like men, or submit like slaves. Give us the law

We do not justify any interruption of any pub-lic meeting, and desire that those guilty shall be properly punished. We have never, at any time, encouraged desertion from the army, or resisted efforts to arrest deserters. Such offenders have been arrested here without the slightest disturbance. We long ago passed resolutions that we did not countenance desertion, and would not

prevent the arrest of deserters. Our people are law-abiding; and to day we would not deplore bloodshed within our borders, but for the mischievous effects of such men as Milton Flaner and other Republicans who have been unceasing in their attempts to procure a visitation of the military to arrest without cause and without law, private citizens, because they dared to be Democrats. What is to be the end?

BROWN COUNTY. N. B. There were but four or five Democrats. present at the rencounter, most of the Democracy being at a very large meeting at Williamsburg.

Webster and Clay.

If the infernal fanatics and Abolitionists ever get the power in their hands, they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinions, or dare question their infallibility, and finally bankrupt the country and deluge

Thus spoke Webster. What do the Kentucky

radicals propose to do? To furnish money un-

conditionally to such "infernal fanatics and Abolitionists" to accomplish the very objects foretold by Webster. Will anyold line Whig vote for it? If this is not enough, hear what Henry Clay has to say of the party now in power: With them, the rights of property are nothing; the deficiency of the powers of the General Gov ernment is nothing; the acknowledged and in contestible powers of the State are nothing; the dissolution of the Union and the overthrow of a

Government in which are concentrated the hopes

of the civilized world, are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, reckless and regardless of all consequences. If Mr. Clay had lived to this time, and seen fulfilled the dreadful evils he had foretold, what would be have thought to see a paper which once ably advocated him for the highest office in the Government, proposing to furnish the means, unconditionally, of carrying out these schemes; or how would be have listened to the declaration of Mr. Bell, that, "if the pegro comes between

me and my government, the negro must go down"?-[Louisville Democrat. Alexander Hamilton on Arbitrary

In letter LXXXIV of the "Federalist," Mr. Hamilton answers objections urged against the Constitution-that it contained no Bill of Rights to protect the liberty of the citizen. He compares the Constitution of the United States with that of New York, and refers to the clauses defining treason-securing a trial by jury in criminal cases; the probibition of ex post facto laws; the prohibition of suspending the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, &c. These, he says, are greater securities to hierty than any which the Constitution of New York contains. He says:

The creation of crimes after the commission of the fact, or, in other words, the subjecting men to punishment for things which, when they were done, were breaches of no law; and the practice of arbitrary imprisonments, have been in all ages the favorite and most formidable instruments of Tyranny. The observations of the judicious Blackstone, in reference to the latter, are well worthy of recital: "To bereave a man of life, or, by violence to confiscate his estate, without accusation or trial, would be so gross and notorious an act of despotism, as must at once convey the alarm at tyranny throughout the whole nation; but the confinement of the person by secretly hurrying him to jail, where his sufferings are un known, or forgotten, is a less public, a less strik-ing, and therefore a more dangerous engine of bitrary government." And as a remedy for this fatal evil, he is everywhere peculiarly emphatic in his encomiums on the habeas corpus act, which in one place he calls the bulwark of the British

Montesquieu, in book xi. chapter 6, says: If the legislature leaves the executive power in possession of a right to imprison those subjects who can give security for their good behavior, there is an end of liberty, unless they are taken up in order to answer without delay to a capital crime; in which case, they are really free, being subject only to the power of the land.